The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1677

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3. 1740.

No. 1675.

THE ſame Gentlemen who ſtile the Influence of the Adminiſtration *Corruption*, are pleaſed to beſtow the Name of the *Country Intereſt* on that Influence which they exert themſelves Under Favour, this Phraſe ſeems to me not altogether ſo clear as it ought to be; and therefore I am inclined to ſift it a little, that we may come both at its real and its intended Meaning: The rather becauſe of late it is grown a Word of great Importance, and we meet with it often in Advertiſements to which great Names are ſubſcribed.

At firſt Sight one would think a Country might be oppoſed to a Town Intereſt. Something of this Sort there was in ancient *Rome*; Part of its Citizens lived within, and Part without the Walls, and hence this very Diſtinction was ſet up, which ſerv'd the Purpoſe of Parties; a Purpoſe ſuch Diſtinctions are invented to ſerve. With us I think it is never underſtood in this Senſe, even tho' we have the ſame Diſtinction; but the Terms we make uſe of, are, the *Monied* and the *Landed Intereſt*.

The firſt Time I have met with it as a Political Term, is in the Controverſies in the Reign of *Charles* II. and then it was uſed, as I ſuppoſe it is now, not in Contradiſtinction to the City but to the Court. It was, I apprehend, introduced by ſome of the Old Cavaliers, who tho' they did not think themſelves bound to go all the King's Lengths, yet they were unwilling to take up an Appellation which might ſignify a Diſtaſte to him; and therefore they made choice of this, which they thought implied a very high Reſpect to their Country. I cannot tell whether this be a very exact Account of the Matter, but I am poſitive it is not very, if at all, wide of the Truth.

There is a great Difference between the Names which Parties aſſume, and thoſe which are given 'em by thoſe who are of different Sentiments: It may not therefore be amiſs to obſerve, that theſe very Men who called themſelves the *Country Party*, were by ſuch as diſliked them ſtiled *Whigs*; as they on the other Hand called their Opponents, *Tories*; both equally Terms of Reproach, and conſtantly taken in an ill Senſe at firſt, tho' in Proceſs of Time each Party acquieſced in them; ſo that now the Import of theſe Terms is fixed and generally agreed upon.

When theſe Diſtinctions were firſt uſed they were not altogether without Foundation. Many of thoſe who oppoſed King *Charles* II. were true Friends to the Crown, and to the Conſtitution; tho' they were averſe to the Meaſures which the King, and in compliſance to him his Miniſters openly purſu'd. Theſe Meaſures were ſuch as were apparently oppoſite to the Intereſts of the People, and therefore in thwarting them, Men might be ſaid to act in the Country Intereſt with as great Propriety as can be expected in any Diſtinction of this Sort.

The Court Meaſures, which warranted this Oppoſition, tended chiefly to the eſtabliſhing theſe three Points: Firſt, the opening a Door to Popery; Secondly, rendering Parliaments unneceſſary; and, Laſtly, gaining a Legiſlative Power to the Prerogative. Thoſe who promoted theſe Views were Courtiers with a Witneſs: They paid a blind, indiſcreet Homage to the Crown, and ſhew'd a cold, ungrateful Indifference for the Intereſt of their Country.

We need not be amazed at the Progreſs made by thoſe who valued themſelves on oppoſing ſuch a Court. They were truly Patriots; they really ſought to ſerve the People, and if they had any Views for themſelves they were but ſecondary, and in conſequence of meriting the Favour of their Country. Such Perſons were the proper Guardians of the People's Liberties, and the natural Defence of their Countrymen againſt that lawleſs Torrent of Power whereby the Court endeavoured to oppreſs them.

It is not to be queſtioned but the Gentlemen who now uſe this Phraſe, would have it underſtood in the ſame Senſe. They would, doubtleſs, paſs for Patriots of the pureſt Sort, rouſed to Oppoſition by the evil Deſigns of the Adminiſtration, and combating in the Cauſe of the People the Force of their avowed Enemies. One cannot blame them for throwing out ſuch Suggeſtions, whatever their Cauſe, whatever their Views may be, it is certainly of great Importance to them that they ſucceed; otherwiſe their Time, their Pains, nay and their Fortunes may ſuffer; to prevent which they may well have Recourſe to the moſt ſpecious Pretences.

But what if, after all, the grand Claims of the preſent Patriots be no more than Pretences; What ſhall we think of them then? It concerns us much to enquire. The Love of the People ought not to be beſtowed on every Pretender. There is certainly ſomething very Feminine in Popular Affection, and therefore we ought to guard as much againſt fine Words, and pompous Promiſes, in thoſe who addreſs themſelves to the Publick, as againſt Lac'd Cloaths, and a Hat and Feather, in ſuch as court our Daughters. Appearances are deceitful, and even whole Nations have been deluded; and therefore there can be nothing improper in examining the Titles theſe Gentlemen have to Patriotiſm, and that Pedigree by which they pretend to deduce themſelves from the worthy Perſons to whom we have already given their due Praiſe.

A Country Intereſt preſuppoſes Malverſations at Court. The Intereſt of a *Britiſh* King, and of the *Britiſh* Nation, are naturally and ſpecifically the ſame. But if a Prince is ſo miſled as to think otherwiſe, the People are not bound to miſtake too: As, on the other hand, if any among the People entertain falſe Notions of the Prince and his Miniſters, they are ſo far from being Patriots, that, if they perſiſt in their Error, they are in danger of becoming Rebels. It is certainly glorious to join true Patriots, becauſe they are really Friends, even to ſuch as they withſtand; but it is both baſe and wicked to afford any Countenance to Pretenders, becauſe they are no leſs Enemies to thoſe they call their Friends, than to ſuch as they declare their Foes. But the Point is, how to diſtinguiſh.

The Characteriſticks of an offending Court, are very diſtinguiſhable, and were plainly laid down in ſpeaking of that of King *Charles*; let us then conſider if there be any ſuch ſubſiſting now. As to Religion; no body pretends to ſay, that there is either a Power or Will to perſecute, in the Adminiſtration. The Dominion of Conſcience is left wholly to God, to whom alone it belongs. As to the Supreme Power; it reſts where it ought to reſt, in Parliament, which aſſembles annually, and to which all the Subjects of *Britain* have a direct and unimpeded Right of Application by Petition. With regard to the Power of the Crown, we neither ſee it practiſed, nor hear it contended for. In all this and the laſt Reign, I do not remember its Negative once made uſe of. Theſe are Facts known to the whole Nation, at leaſt to all ſuch as are pleaſed to enquire about them.

To ſay therefore, that the ſame Oppoſition which was right when a Court acted in quite another Manner is ſtill right, becauſe we have ſtill a Court, is to advance what may go down with the Mob, but ought to be thought Treaſon by wiſer People. Such an Aſſertion overturns all Hopes of domeſtick Tranquillity, and eſtabliſhes a Principle of never-ending Contention, an ever-flowing Source of Sedition and Diſcontent. Let this once be granted, or get the People by any Arts to miſtake about this Matter, and there will be an End of Peace and good Government; Loyalty will be thought a mean Propenſity to Slavery, and an Averſion to Power ever ſo well exerciſed, a laudable Zeal for Liberty. In fine, ſuch as endeavour to inculcate Notions of this Kind, remove our Conſtitutional Land-marks, and when once they have ſucceeded, we ſhall ramble like the Children of *Iſrael* in the Wilderneſs, out of which nothing but Miracles can lead us.

In order therefore to ſet things in a truer Light, and to eſtabliſh Terms that have a real Meaning, I would propoſe, that the Gentlemen who thwart the preſent Adminiſtration would aſſume ſome Title ſignificant of their Intentions; and as hitherto they have ſought only to diſtreſs, to fruſtrate, and to overturn, I think they might well enough content themſelves with the Name of the *Contrary Party*; for to uſe the Phraſe of being in the Country Intereſt to ſignify every thing but being in the Intereſt of their Country, is ſuch a violent Perverſion of Words as ought not to be endured, and which, while there remain any who have a Concern for the Language of their Country, cannot be daily practiſed unexpoſed.

Hague, Oct. 28. *N. S.*

THE States of Holland, upon a recommendatory Letter from his Pruſſian Majeſty, have given the Command of the Regiment of Foot on their Repartition, vacant by the Death of the late King of Pruſſia, to Prince Auguſtus of Holſtein, Brother to the preſent Adminiſtrator; and at the ſame time farther gratified his Pruſſian Majeſty with the Nomination of a Major, and a Captain to the ſaid Regiment.

Hague, Nov. 1. Upon the News here of the Death of the Emperor, all the Colleges of the Government were immediately aſſembled, and Orders iſſued to all Governors and Officers in the Barrier to repair forthwith to their reſpective Poſts; in Obedience to which the Prince of Heſſe Philipſthall, who was here, and General Cronſtrom, who was at Utrecht, ſet out for Flanders immediately. The States of Holland, whoſe Aſſembly ſtood fixed to the 15th Inſtant, have been ſummoned extraordinarily for Tomorrow; and all the Provinces have been written to, to ſend ample Inſtructions and Powers to their Deputies here, to enable them to concur without Heſitation, in ſuch Meaſures as the Circumſtances of Affairs may come to require.

HOME PORTS

Dover, Oct. 31. Wind W. by N. Arrived the Hannah, Tiffen, from Philadelphia; the Neptune, Boyde, and the Dixon's Bay, Coulter, from Antigua; the Carolina, Gill, from New-York; the Plumſted, Wilſon, and the London Packet, Ball, both from Boſton in New-England. 'This laſt has been three 'Months and eleven Days on her Paſſage, occaſion'd 'by her having loſt her Maſts and Rigging, which 'obliged her to put into Newfoundland to refit; from 'whence ſhe has been ſeven Weeks. Capt. Ball ſaw 'Sir Chaloner Ogle's Fleet on Monday Morning laſt 'off of the Start, ſteering Weſtward, the Wind 'then at N. E.

Deal, Oct. 31. Wind W. S. W. Remain his Majeſty's Ships Greenwich and Cruizer; and the Dutch Eaſt-India Ship. This Morning arrived his Majeſty's Ship the Greyhound, and ſailed for the River, with the Biddeford Man of War. Came down and remain the Sophia, Snow, for New-England; the Greyhound, Hayes, for Milford; the Hibernia, Cromarty, for Cork; and the Lilly, Townſend, for Oporto. Arrived the Lady Ann, Jefferſon, from Cape de Verds; the Bonetta, Johnſon, from St. Chriſtopher's; and the Rebecca, Cox, from Antigua.

Graveſend, Oct. 31. Paſſed by the Swallow, Guitton, from Dunkirk.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Antigua, the Bethel, Long; the Elizabeth and Sarah, Sacket; the Codrington, Boraſton; the Mary, Naylor; and the Nancy, Lithgow, all from London.

At Nevis, the Rochampton, Tobin, from London.

At Beaumauris, the Prince of Orange, ——, from Antigua.

At Plymouth, the St. David, M'Taggart, from Virginia.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Nov. 1. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to iſſue his Congé d'Elire to the Archdeacon and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Landaff, impowering them to elect a Biſhop of that See, the ſame being void by the Tranſlation of Dr. Matthias Mawſon, late Biſhop thereof, to that of Chicheſter; and recommending John Gilbert, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them choſen.

Letters from Antigua of the 4th of September laſt bring an Account, that on the 31ſt of Auguſt they had had a violent Storm or Hurricane there, which had done the following Damage, viz.

At St John's.

The Caledonia, Moncrief, for London, juſt loaded; the Ship and Cargo loſt.

The Bethel, Long, for London, with 35 Hogſheads of Sugar; the Ship and Cargo loſt.

The Nancy Snow, Lithgow, from London for Carolina; Ship loſt, Part of the Cargo ſav'd.

The Neptune Snow, Gibbs, for Briſtol, with 220 Hogſheads of Sugar; Ship and Cargo loſt.

The Friendſhip Brigantine, Forreſtal, for Ireland; the Ship loſt, the Goods, being Rum, ſav'd.

The Elizabeth and Ann Schooner, Davis, for Carolina, loſt.

Two Schooners belonging to the Iſland, in Ballaſt, aſhore, and will be got off.

Capt. Diamond, in a Sloop from New England, was aſhore, and is got off.

The Trial Schooner, Lear, for Piſcataqua, was aſhore, but got off.

At Parham Harbour.

The Sarah and Elizabeth, Sacker, and the Codrington, Boraſton, both for London, and a New England Snow, aſhore, and will be got off.

At Engliſh Harbour.

The Willet, Griffith, for London, aſhore, with 4 Feet Water in her Hold, and will be got off.

In Falmouth Harbour.

A Schooner and a Sloop loſt.

Ships that rode out the Storm.

The Hill, Gorman, the London, Picket, and the St. John, Farrell, for London; the Willet, Eaton, and the Ellen, Brown, for Briſtol; the Charming Molly, Maſon, for Ireland; and the Liberty, Simms, for Scotland.

Great Damage is done to the Sugar-mills, Houſes, &c. and ſeveral ſmall Craft loſt and damag'd about the Iſland.

Laſt Saturday Evening we had a violent Storm of Wind, and Rain mix'd with large Flakes of Snow; it began about 5 o' Clock, and laſted ſeveral Hours; by which much Damage has been done about this City. Part of the French Boarding-ſchool at Kenſington was blown down, and the Rev. Mr. Dormer, Maſter of the ſaid School, and his Wife, were kill'd in their Beds; but the young Gentlemen the Boarders happily receiv'd no farther Damage than the Fright.

One Thomas Gall, a Chairman belonging to the Earl of Eſſex, was kill'd by the Fall of a Stack of Chimneys, as he ſat in Company with ſix others at the Coach and Horſes in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet.

Part of the Houſes of Meſſ. Prince and Wyat, in Hollis-ſtreet Cavendiſh ſquare, was blown down, both Families eſcaping with the utmoſt Hazard of their Lives, ſeveral of them being oblig'd to jump out of the Windows to avoid being buried in the Ruins.

About 11 o'Clock great Part of the Wall of Hyde Park, between the Corner and Kenſington, was blown down, as were ſeveral large Trees in St. James's Park.

The Hoſpital at Hyde-park-corner, ſeveral Houſes at Knights-bridge, Kenſington, Cheliea, Brompton, and other adjacent Villages, have ſuffer'd conſiderably.

Yeſterday the Hon. and Rev Mr. Trevor preach'd before his Majeſty, their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and the Princeſſes, in the Royal Chapel at St. James's.

The ſame Morning died in an advanc'd Age, at his Lodgings at Highgate, Thomas Floodgate, Eſq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Eſtate, and in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the County of Bedford.

On Friday laſt died at his Houſe in Clarges-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Mr. Abraham Oſgood, who delivered out the Votes to the Hon. Houſe of Commons.

His Place, which is very conſiderable, is in the Gift of Wentworth Odiarne, Eſq; Serjeant at Arms.

Yeſterday a young Woman well dreſs'd was found murder'd in St. George's Fields.

On Friday Night laſt Joſeph Huddle was committed to the Gatehouſe by Col De Veil, for a Robbery on the Highway; which he committed in the following Manner: On the 18th of October laſt he went to the Shop of Mr. John Barfoot, in Broadſtreet near Stepney, pretending that he was ſent there for two Pounds of Tea, by one 'Squire Jones; but being known in the Shop, and ſuſpected, they would not give him the Tea, but ſent the Apprentice, Thomas Cain, to carry the Tea to the ſaid pretended 'Squire with him. When they came into Stepney Fields, it being dark, the ſaid Huddle of a ſudden tripp'd up the Apprentice's Heels and fell upon him, putting a Knife to his Throat, demanding his Money, which he readily gave him, being only Sixteen Pence; but he took from him at the ſame Time a Pair of Silver Buckles out of his Shoes, his Knee Buckles, his Stock with a Silver Claſp to it, and ſome other Things out of his Pocket, the Tea, and then ran away, and could not be taken till Friday laſt.

And on Saturday laſt James Maccartney and Ann Smith were committed to Newgate by the ſame Gentleman, for privately taking out of the Shop of Meſſ. Stoke and Bird, a Piece of Handkerchiefs, and ſeveral Pair of Stockings found upon them.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Billingſley, late of Leadenhall-ſtreet, London, Merchant.

Mary Kello, of Houndſditch, London, Widow and Mercer.

Cornelius Connor, of Pallmall, in the County of Middleſex, Vintner.

John Burrowes, the Elder, of Biſſiter in the County of Oxford, Mercer.

Thomas Hill, now or late of Abingdon, in the County of Berks, Baker.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	10 30	10 57

Bank Stock No Price. India 153 1-half. South Sea 96. Old Annuity 108 1 4th, 1-half, to 1 4th. New ditto 108 3 8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 99 1 4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 99. Five per Cent. ditto, 81 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 89 1-half. London Aſſurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 3 l 8 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 14 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Pram. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders No Price. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113 3-4ths. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 4 l. 19 s.

Cuſtom-houſe, London, Oct. 31. 1740.

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And he ſhall be like a Tree planted by the Rivers of Water, that bringeth forth his Fruit in his Season. His Leaf alſo ſhall not wither. PSALM I.

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This Day is Publiſhed,

THE PROCEEDINGS at the SESSIONS of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, for the City of London and County of Middleſex, on Wedneſday, Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday, the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of October; before the Right Hon. Sir *John Salter*, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice *Lee*, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron *Clayton*, Mr. Juſtice *William Foreſcue*, Sir *John Strange*, Knt. Recorder, Mr. Serjeant *Urlin*, &c.

Containing the TRIALS at large of

William Duell, for raviſhing and robbing Sarah Griffin in a Barn near Acton.

Margery Stanton, otherwiſe *Ruggetty Madge*, for a Robbery in the Houſe of Redman Cahoe, in Windſor-Court, Drury Lane, on Benjamin Pariſh, and ſtealing Goods and Money to a conſiderable Value.

Edward Madder, and *Thomas Clack*, for breaking open and robbing the Houſe of Mr. John Clack of a conſiderable Quantity of Goods.

Ann Howard, for ſtealing a Quart Silver Tankard from the Anchor Alehouſe in White-Fryars.

William Moers, for breaking open and robbing Mr. Finch's Houſe at Southgate.

Eleanor Mumpman, for breaking open and robbing the Houſe of Mr. John Rode.

For which Facts they, being convicted, received Sentence of Death.

Alſo the remarkable Trials of

Henry Cook, for robbing James Thomaſon on the Highway, and ſtealing a Bay Mare belonging to William Davis.

Ann Connelly, otherwiſe *O Hara*, for ſtealing a Watch from Bezer Blundell in a Houſe in Windſor-court Drury-lane.

Roſe Mahone, otherwiſe *Bignell*, for ſtealing a Watch from Brian Hollrina in Drury-lane.

Mary Graves, otherwiſe *Jenkins*, for ſtealing a Watch from Collin Frazier in her Lodgings in Ruſſel-ſtreet.

Henry Davis, for picking the Pocket of Theophilus Swift of a Watch.

George May, a Gambler, for ſtealing a large Sum of Money from William Silver.

John Randall, a Pick-pocket, Convicted of ſtealing ſeveral Handkerchiefs of Perſons unknown.

Timothy Field, otherwiſe *Fielding*, for Bigamy.

Thomas and *Elizabeth Bates*, for Forgery.

Robert and *Hannah Hutchinſon*, for Burglary and Felony.

Britannia Wood, *Mary Mills*, and *Ann Hall*, for Shoplifting.

Mary Harwood, for Picking the Pocket of Paul Le Cene, of three 36 s. Pieces.

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FOR beautifying the Face, Neck and Hands; hath induced many Envious Perſons, not only in every Part of London, but in many Places in the Country, to ſell a Counterfeit White Ball (which may prove prejudicial as well as ineffectual) in Imitation of the true ones.

To prevent as much as poſſible any Miſtakes in Prejudice to our Cuſtomers, we give this ſpecial Notice, That the True Sort are now ſold only at Mrs. King's Toyſhop, the Blue and Boy, againſt the Croſs-Keys Tavern in Cornhill; and at Mrs. Giles's, a Milliner, at the Blue Ball near the Inner Temple Gate in Fleet-ſtreet. Price 1 s. each Ball, or 12 s. to the Dozen, but no Allowance for leſs than 12 Balls at a Time, nor will they ever be ſold any where elſe, except Notice be firſt given in theſe Advertiſements of it.

Their true and real Virtues have been ſufficiently atteſted all the Years that they have been Sold by Publication, and the more ſo, as they are ſtill more than ever uſed and admired by both Sexes of the beſt Quality, and many Thouſands of Gentry and others, for making the Skin ſo delicately ſoft and ſmooth as not to be paralleled by any Waſh or Waſh-ball, &c. of any Kind or Form, for theſe Balls are indeed real Beautifiers of the Skin, by taking off all Deformities, as Tetters, Ringworms, Morphew, Sunburn, Scurf, Pimples, Pits, or Redneſs of the Small-Pox, and keeping it of a laſting and extream Whiteneſs; they ſoon alter red or rough Hands, are admirable in ſhaving the Head, not only giving a moſt exquiſite Sharpneſs to the Razor, but ſo comfort the Brain and Nerves, as to prevent catching Cold. They are of a grateful and pleaſant Scent, without the leaſt Grain of Mercury, and may be eaten for their Safety.

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